

J. A. SULLOWAY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1833.

The opposition are making "the welkin ring" with their rejoicing at the election of Mr. Leigh as Senator in Congress from Virginia. We think they have little cause to rejoice, when the manner of his election, the principles violated by it, and the probable consequences which will arise from it, are taken into consideration. It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that he was elected by the Legislature, in opposition to the wishes of the people of Virginia—in opposition to the direct instructions—in defiance of their will, and by the utter prostration of that democratic principle (the right of instruction) which it has ever been the pride of the Ancient Dominion to uphold. It needs no prophetic power to see the consequences of his election under these circumstances—to look far enough into the womb of time to discover, in perspective, a re-action, certain in its progress and glorious in its results, which shall show the indignation of the people at the base treachery of those who were chosen to represent their wishes, but who have turned traitors to their will. If the boasted democracy of Virginia has existed but in name—if it has been the shadow, and not the substance of political orthodoxy, then may the election of Mr. Leigh be silently acquiesced in—but if, as we believe, she still honors the principles she has heretofore supported, then will the ballot-box—(sneeringly denominated the "wooden sceptre of the people")—at the next election exhibit a result which will cover with shame and confusion those mis-representatives who have contributed to the result in question—who have sacrificed duty to prejudice—patriotism to personal feeling—and who have disgraced themselves by elevating (not honoring) the man and the principles repudiated by their constituents. They have not been "paralyzed by the will" of the people—but they will be politically annihilated by the verdict of that tribunal, with which the final settlement of the case must rest—the tribunal of public opinion.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, the most influential paper in the State—and one which has, for thirty years, advocated the cause of democracy, with consummate ability—thus speaks—

"The opposition may be assured, that they have gained little or nothing, by their victory. Their boasted majority has been frittered down to two out of the whole Legislature. They have carried their man over the positive rights of the people. We will not say as was said in the days of Pyrrhus, that such another victory will undo them. This single victory is sufficient—for, it is a victory over the sacred right of instruction. Let not the Whigs then, brag of their success. Instead of the battle being over, it is as it were but just begun.—The struggle is henceforth to be renewed with greater spirit than ever. Whether Mr. L. takes his seat in the Senate, will depend upon the sanction it may receive from the hands of the people. The act is not yet consummated. The sovereigns of the land hold the Veto in their hands.—The questions at issue, in April next, will be, Leigh, or no Leigh? Instruction, or no instruction? Are we freemen, or are we slaves?"

The Bankers in New York have refused to pay for the "Brandy, Wines, Rum, Estates," &c. furnished to further the cause of the Whigs at the last fall election, and have consequently been sued for the ready. Some curious developments came out on the trial. Verdict for the defendants, on the ground that as it was unlawful to agree to furnish, no action could be maintained upon an agreement to pay for articles to be furnished. It is not to be wondered at that, after losing the election, the Bank should be unwilling to pay for "heating the poker."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed a law authorizing the construction of a viaduct across the Delaware at Trenton, for the accommodation of the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road. The committee of the House of Representatives has reported against the ratification of the proposed agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, concerning the use of the waters of the Delaware, by which agreement the Delaware and Raritan Canal has secured a supply of water.

A Humiliating Confession.—The Governor of Pennsylvania acknowledges that there are 400,000 in that State, totally destitute of the benefits of education. The system of primary or common schools, was commenced in New England as early as 1647, and since that time has been introduced into New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware.

Paul Jones was the only American officer who was ever permitted to receive a title from a foreign Prince. A resolution passed Congress in 1781, allowing him to receive the cross of military merit, and the title of *Chevalier* from the court of Versailles.

The Exhibition of Greenough's Marble Groups, at Amory Hall, will continue open a few days longer. Those who have not already visited it, should improve the short time for so doing that now remains.

A Serious Fire occurred in Louisville (Ky.) on the 22d ult.

"Equal laws to secure to all equal liberty," shall appear to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 5.—In the House, this morning, as usual, sundry petitions were presented, and severally referred.

Bill establishing a Fire Department in the town of Worcester, passed to a third reading.

The Bill for alteration of the pay of jurors, was taken up for a passage to a third reading. A long discussion arose thereon, and many amendments were proposed. Messrs Baylies, Jenkins, Ashmun, Keyes, Andrews, Hathaway, Rantoul, Marsh, Billings, Thayer, Mosely, Parsons, Leonard and Crocker, each spoke for a considerable length of time, and each proposed an amendment thereon. The bill was finally passed, with the provisions that jurors be paid \$1.75 per day, and also an allowance of eight cents per mile, each way, for travel, and to go into operation in thirty days from its final passage.

Bill to incorporate the Boston rice mill company was re-committed; bill concerning pedlars, &c. passed to a second reading; bill granting to the United States jurisdiction of an island near Marblehead, passed, without amendment, to a third reading; bill in addition to an act to incorporate the Dartmouth bridge company, passed to be engrossed.

Tomorrow, at 1 o'clock, was, after some discussion, assigned as the hour for voting on the subject of the election of Senator in Congress.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the Senate to-morrow.

TO ALL DEMOCRATS OR WORKINGMEN—No. 2.

I have promised to confine myself, principally, to a consideration of the interest of the industrious classes, in these essays; leaving out of the question moral and other considerations. My object in so doing is two-fold. First, personal interest is the great moving principle of man; and if I am so happy as to show wherein that interest lies, I am sure it will be followed; and then, if the true and permanent interest of these classes (which constitute the great mass of society) be followed, that must lead to the perfection of government; that must be the desired object of philanthropists, and political philosophers; and that will be, the Utopian perfection which the enemies of mankind have affected to turn into ridicule, and to consider an impossibility.

I believe not in perpetual motion, the quadrature of the circle, or any physical or mathematical scheme for accomplishing that which is inconsistent with reason. But I must believe, that which all pretend to be looking after, with full hope of success. Even despots pretend to rule for the greatest happiness of their subjects. Aristocrats also contend, that the many must be controlled and governed by the few, because the few are alone possessed of intelligence, and love of order; while the many are ignorant, and turbulent; because the few have property, which depends on order for its preservation; and the many have little or none, and hope by disorder and revolution to better their condition.

Our great and god-like man, Daniel Webster, although an aristocrat and federalist, has proclaimed to the world, that the happiness of the poor (meaning all those who are not rich) is the first wish of his heart; and says to our legislators,—TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF THE POOR.

Thus we see that even those classes of politicians who have been supposed to be inimical to the interests, and happiness of the people, are really, if we believe them, only seeking the good of the whole; but by means which we democrats do not admit to be the true means.

Now let us hear what the democrats say in support of their principles. They too, pretend to be seeking for the greatest good of the greatest numbers.

The democrats, looking into the character of man, find that he is a selfish being, seeking his own ease and comfort, without much regard to that of his fellow men; especially when their happiness interferes with his own. Hence they conclude, that man is not to be trusted with the happiness of man; for he will surely seek his own, at the expense of the other, whenever he has the power to do so.

This is the leading principle of democracy: No one is to be trusted. If a single man, a monarch, is not to be trusted, still less is an aristocracy trustworthy; because a body of aristocrats, like one of our great corporations, has no soul, no feeling of humanity; much less than a king, who can be powerful and rich, only inasmuch as his subjects prosper; and if a wise king could be supported without a powerful nobility, and a pampered clergy, that would be the best form of government; but that, unfortunately, is impossible.

Seeing, then, that democracy is the only form of government which leaves a hope to the industrious classes, that is the majority, for justice, and a fair share of the good things of this world, let us see on what it founds its pretensions for the attainment of this desirable end.

The democrats find that there is a certain quantity of labor to be performed through life, for the maintenance of all the inhabitants of this world. We do not love labor, but we must labor to live; and whenever we can put that labor upon others, by fair means or foul, we are very apt to do so. They find, also, in looking into history, as well as in contemplating our own state of society, that there are various means of putting our share of the labor on others, and living in luxury by the sweat of other men's brows. And the great mystery of government, consists in the art of performing this feat, so as not to be detected by those who are to be imposed upon.

The best, and in my estimation, the only safe and durable means, is to prevent the working classes from gaining that kind of information which will throw light on the process through which this deception is practised. But this is becoming more and more difficult every day, thank God.

Those who still think that it is possible for the few to control the many, and to put an undue share of labor on their shoulders, finding that all men read in this country, have hit upon the expedient of administering to this propensity, by disseminating, at little or no cost, tracts, pamphlets and papers, filled with specious but deceptive views on government, always pretending that these views are solely intended for the public good; for the protection of American industry, to make money plenty by creating Banks; in fine for the good of the many. The great mass of society is very apt to give faith to what appears in print. Even the poisonous drugs of quacks are swallowed with closed eyes and open mouth. So also is the moral and political poison, which is artfully prepared for deception, swallowed without consideration or thought; and the ends of our political quacks are answered, and the people are made to believe those measures for their interest, which are ruinous to them, and only beneficial to the doctors who administer them.

FRANKLIN.

Attempted Blow-up.—The Baltimore American states that information had been received from Montevideo, that a mulatto, belonging to the U. S. schr. Enterprise, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposit in the powder magazine coals of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying the vessel and crew frustrated.

Route from New Orleans, via Florida and Savannah.—A meeting of the merchants of Savannah was held Jan. 15th, at which it was resolved to subscribe forthwith on the opening of the route, to the stock of the charter of the "Atlantic and New Orleans Seaboard Line Company," granted by the State of Georgia. \$100,000 to be assigned to Savannah, \$75,000 to New York, and \$75,000 to New Orleans and Mobile. Joseph Cumming, chairman, Wm. Robertson, Secretary.

We regret to state that Mr. Bullard, of the firm of Bullard & Barrett, merchants of this city, died on Wednesday evening in Littleton, after several hours of severe suffering, from the effects of the injuries received by the overturning of the Groton and Keene mail stage in the above named town, on Tuesday last.—Briggs.

The Debate on Corporations.—We copy the following report of Mr. Rantoul's remarks, on Tuesday, from the Daily Advocate of the following day:—

MR. RANTOUL, of Gloucester, said.—The present posture of the bill was a somewhat awkward one, it being a subject of debate while it lies upon the table. In order that the debate might be continued in a manner more in consonance with the principles upon which the rules of order are founded, he would give way till the bill could be taken from the table.

The bill was then taken up by a vote of the house, and Mr. Rantoul resumed his remarks.

He thought the motion which he made the other day to lay this bill upon the table was not unfair, yet it had been treated throughout this discussion as a most signal instance of unfairness. How was that matter? somebody must have the last word. Six or eight gentlemen had spoken in answer to him—six or eight of the most experienced and adroit debaters in the house. The proportion of speakers through the whole debate had been six or eight in favor of corporations to every one against them, and the proportion of time on each side about the same. He thought as one side or the other must have the last word, it fairly belonged to the speaker who stood almost alone, and not to the host, who like Philistines had fallen upon him.

The gentleman from Taunton (Mr. Baylies) had called the corporation system, the settled policy of this Commonwealth for the last sixty years! Where that gentleman got his authority, in the history of this Commonwealth, for such an assertion, he could not imagine. But if it be so, is the policy of the last sixty years so rotten and in such a tumbling condition, that it cannot be called in question—no, not by a single individual, with the most weak and inefficient arguments, among six hundred intelligent and considerate men, without great and imminent danger of being demolished? Put your finger upon it, and it will crumble into dust, seems to be the implied admission of these terrified gentlemen corporationists—it will not even bear to be looked at. Indeed? Then it is high time it should be looked at and scrutinized thoroughly. Then the people of this Commonwealth have already condemned it. If it be already so insecure, or even so odious, that the few crude remarks which he submitted the other day were sufficient to call forth the alarm and excitement which existed in this house, and out of this house, then its strength is gone, and it might as well be abandoned now, for very soon it must be.

Gentlemen tell us, said Mr. Rantoul, that they are not alarmed. Sir, what is the language of their acts? When you see Sir Peter Teazle storming about the stage, and telling you he is not in a passion, what inference do you draw from his words and his acts taken together? Gentlemen may tell the House they feel perfectly secure about corporations—that the Constitutional argument is nothing—the argument from expediency nothing—but if they take ten days hard labor to answer these foolish arguments, and after all do not answer them, the House will know what to judge of the matter.

The whole tone of argument on the other side has been in the highest degree disrespectful to this House. The House sustained me, by a vote of 237 to 186, in the view I took. No sooner has the House made its decision, than a torrent of vituperation is poured out upon that decision. FIFTEEN gentlemen from Boston, and there may be fifty-two more to follow, with two or three friends of the Worcester Hotel to aid them, pour out the phials of their unmitigated wrath, not upon my head, but upon the House, which has not shown itself subservient to their views. It seems to be taken for granted by these fifteen gentlemen, that the House will see its own folly and their wisdom, and will retract after a little schooling, even without a reason.

Sir, agrarianism, leveling, Jacobinism, war of the poor against the rich, these are the cries, this is the stale trash, by which this house is to be driven to reverse an opinion expressed after mature deliberation and by a majority of fifty-one votes. It was nothing that fell from me, Sir, but it was the vote of this House, it was the vote that stirred the hornets' nest. It was that vote that put the whole covey of aristocracy in a flutter—a vote to lay a monopoly flat on its back upon the table, 237 to 186. Gentlemen could smile at the constitutional argument, just as they smiled at the sixth article of the bill of rights when it was read over the other day in a petition, just as they smiled at the old Jeffersonian creed, when they heard it in the Georgia Resolutions; but when the vote was announced, their countenances changed. They smiled still, but it was what the French call a *rire jaune*, a jaundiced smile, a bitter smile, a smile of anguish, a smile that shewed how deeply that vote had entered into their souls.

Sir, I wish to dispose in a very few words of each of the gentlemen who has answered since I was up last. Fifteen gentlemen from Boston have taken their turns, and there are fifty-two more to come. I must take them singly in the order in which they spoke. They represent this great city, one class of whose population, and that a powerful class, is all awake like Ephesus when the apostle threatened the monopoly of the silversmiths. They cried out for the space of two hours, great is Diana of the Ephesians. And our monopolists have cried out for the last ten days, great are the corporations of Massachusetts.

My friend from Boston, behind me (Mr. Parsons) first opened upon the House. He was highly heated, and exploded like Vesuvius when his entrails are troubled, in a tremendous and fiery eruption. And for what? The alleged cause was that I had held up George Cabot to disgrace. Not so, sir. I held him not up to disgrace—unless the gentleman will have it that it was a disgrace to have been President of the Hartford Convention. I introduced his name to show the gentleman from Boston (Blake) under what colors he was now sailing.—At the latter part of the last century, and the beginning of the present, the democratic party was opposed to corporations in this State. This can be proved from the Chronicle and Essex Register, if the House did not know the facts very well. One might take the special facts in one hand, and the political history of the State in the other, and read the names of the stockholders of the Banks, from the Massachusetts Bank, down to 1811, and in all the earliest manufacturing corporations, and show that they were all Federalists, mostly leading Federalists, and that the whole power of the corporations was Federal power. To hit the same fact to the venerable gentleman, I introduced the name of George Cabot, President of the Hartford Convention, the first named Corporation in one of the first, if not the very first manufacturing corporation in Massachusetts. I had a right to do so. The gentleman had taken the liberty to bestow on the opponents of the bill the title of Agrarians, and with his characteristic piety thanked his God that the democracy of 1801 was a very different thing from that of the present day.

Sir, if the gentleman calls himself a democrat now, he must think democracy is a very different thing from what it was in 1801. But I thank the Giver of all Good that there is a little of the old fashioned democracy left in the land—however widely that gentleman may have wandered from it. Sir, suppose in 1801, when that gentleman was a democrat, and was in favor of rotation in office, and other democratic principles, a prophet had appeared to him and said, in a few years you will find yourself side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the editor of the most consistent paper in the United States, from whom you are now wide as the poles asunder, he, that veteran editor, still continuing one of the most consistent politicians in the union, and having never swerved, not one jot or tittle, by the breadth of a hair from his original principles. What would he have thought of such a prophecy? Yet such has been the wonderful reality. Some years ago it was announced in the columns of the Centinel, "REDEUNT SATANIA REGNA" that the kingdom of Satan had returned, and ever since that day, the two veterans have been fellow workers in that same kingdom of Satan.

After a few further remarks, Mr. Rantoul moved that the House adjourn—which was adopted.

Further Extracts from the Suppressed Journal.

The time approaches when I must leave Boston.—Oh sentiment! Tack that lace upon my sleeve—for this night—this night, I must go to a party—I am in a moralizing mood—with each stitch I indite a moral truth—strange it is thus to travel from land to land, and find in each the same follies—the same feelings—the same vanities—rendered more or less absurd—more or less modified by circumstances. Yes, of all follies, imitative folly is the least bearable. An original sketch, however rough, is to me always preferable to the most finished copy—I prefer the costume of a peasant to that of a *femme-de-chambre*, who dresses at her mistress. When I stepped on board the ship that was to convey me across the Atlantic, I said to myself, now at least I go to an honest, republican country—where all men are equal—primitive—original—where aristocratic airs and insolence exist not—where virtue is valued for merit's sake—where nobility and talent constitute the only true nobility. Utopian dreams! Whither are ye fed?—Seven months and three days have I resided here—and in good sooth, with my hand on my heart, I will declare my belief, that in no part of the world have I met with as much flimsy pretension—with as much attempt at paltry distinction—with as much ignoble aping at nobility—as here. The exclusiveness of our aristocracy is no doubt carried too far—yet it is a prejudice hallowed by time, and by all that is most respectable in human nature. Mr. — will say when he refuses to admit a rich person to his society—"My great grandfather was a Howard or a Percy—I look at my genealogical tree; for centuries my ancestors have fought and bled in the service of their God—their king—their country. It behooves me to support in my own person the dignity of so noble and unsullied a line." I agree that this pride is carried too far—yet it has a noble foundation. Now mark the basis upon which the higher circles here found their claims to exclusiveness. Let me give an example. A. and B. are tailors—they each keep a small store—both make fortunes—but B. makes the largest. B. buys a house in the most fashionable street—A. buys a house in one not so much so. Miss B. takes her stand amongst the first rate unapproachables, and turns up her nose at poor Miss A. Miss B. talks of her old family, and cuts her cousin the grocer, and her uncle the soap-boiler. Miss A., though twice as pretty, and quite as lady-like, is considered wholly inadmissible into the fashionable clique, because Pa couldn't afford to buy a house in — street. Miss B. and her associates form a regular exclusive circle, in imitation of what they have heard of the London coteries, and look down from an immeasurable height upon the lesser world. But—mark the change—Miss A. marries the son of a well-doing mechanic—he waxes rich—*ergo*—fashionable—Miss B. unites herself with the fourth son of a rich man—he becomes poor—Their children turn the tables—the noble family of tailor A. is reversed—the vulgar family of tailor B. has become noble. And these people pretend to aristocratic distinctions! It is indeed enough to make "the angels weep." The aristocracy of money is surely the most contemptible, the most unstable upon earth—and in a republican country, the most inconsistent. In England, ranks are defined, and there is little jostling—as in an army the infantry do not mount on the cavalry horses, nor the cavalry jump down to join the foot. But here it is a regular field of battle—weighed in the balance, and found wanting, the foot-man kicks the beam. An English Duke is not afraid to admit into his circle a distinguished artist, or a low-born man of genius—each knows his place—but here I have seen ladies of fashion flirting with low foreigners, who would not have been admitted higher than his Grace's kitchen. A trace to moralizing—I cannot curl my hair—and here comes Miss —, with a whole bouquet (by the way, here pronounced bouquet) of the most magnificent flowers—procured from a very beautiful conservatory near town—many thanks, my sweet friend.

Well, well, thank Heaven, every thing has an end, as the dwarf said when he saw the Irish giant. I am squeezed to a jelly—and suffocated—silent. Friendly pen! I invoke thine aid—yet what can one say of the B. — soires! but that their monotony is their least evil? The learned conversation is flimsy—the flimsy conversation is heavy—Heavens! what a contrast to the *spirituelle réunions* of Madame de S. in Paris! There was more wit uttered in her house in a casual sentence than I have heard in the whole U. S. There was a foreigner this evening whom the girls seemed to affect mightily—a tall, second rate dandy Dutchman, with a huge mouth, and a *bran* new coat with shining buttons. The women have a mania for foreigners, but without the least power of distinguishing between the best and the worst—in fact the worst invariably take amongst them. To be valued, a foreigner must give himself airs—talk a vast deal—shrug his shoulders—insinuate that he has been at Devonshire House. If he is a quiet, gentlemanly man, he runs no chance. A true gentleman may find pleasure in the company of an honest farmer, or an industrious mechanic—there is no vulgarity in a man who keeps in his own station. Vulgarity consists in pretending beyond our sphere; and the Yankees have so much pretension themselves that a foreigner with none is considered nobody. If I lived here I would be a democrat, and swear by the majesty of the people. I would eschew all those flimsy and groundless distinctions.—They tried dancing on the carpet to the sound of the piano—bowed and curtsied to each other, and walked through some unheard-of figures—then a little waltzing was proposed—but this was a failure—one young lady never waltzed but with her brother—another only waltzed with old men—a third only waltzed with her aunt—a fourth with married men. I took a turn with a man who seemed to go upon one leg, and not very well upon that—one lady took a pleasure in throwing down her partner at the close, but she is I believe a privileged romp. I took a chair, (not a rocking chair) and turned my back upon them all—looked cross, and refused to go into the supper room. Thank Heaven!—We go off in two days, or my wrath would certainly explode—as it is, they are afraid of me, and therefore very civil.

Bones.—The story of the bones of a human being having been found among the ruins of the late fire in Gold street, New York, turns out to be incorrect. The coroner has been on the spot, engaged in inspecting the ruins, and nothing has been found that could afford the least suspicion of any individual having perished.

A row took place at Lowell on Monday evening, at the theatre. A mountebank, calling himself "Mr. St. Victor," advertised to do wonders in the feats of legerdemain. About three hundred persons present didn't like his tricks, and expressed their displeasure by throwing the glass lamps and sundry other furniture belonging to the theatre, upon the stage. "Mr. St. Victor," thinking, probably, that discretion was the better part of valor, took to his heels and cleared out.—*Courier*.

We are happy to state that Dr. Chilton has completed the analysis of the stomach of the late venerable veteran, Sergeant Wallace. No discovery was made of anything wrong, and no poisonous substance was found upon examination. We are thus particular, feeling a pleasure in relieving the distressed state of mind of the widow with whom Mr. Wallace boarded. The friends of the family also will be pleased to learn that all suspicion is at an end.—*Gazette*.

Miss Eliza Osborn, daughter of Mr. Samuel Osborn, of Auburn, in this State, suspended herself from the upper part of her bedstead during a temporary fit of insanity.

Louis Bourdages, Esq., doyer (or oldest member) of the assembly of Lower Canada, died recently at Montreal, aged 71.

The splended steamer Boston, Capt Comstock, has been overhauled and thoroughly repaired, and will leave Providence for New York on Saturday morning.

The Southern Mail arrived a quarter before eleven o'clock last evening. No Washington papers were received. Not a word of news in the New York papers.

TRADES' UNION LECTURES.—Cap. ALDEN PATRIDGE, President of the Norwich University, will deliver a Lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Boy's Hall, on the Science of Political Economy, at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets, 10 cents each, per evening, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, may be had on application to the committee, the office of the Daily Reformer, 14 Water Street—at the bookstores of Marsh, Capen & Lyon, and J. B. Low—Washington St. B. B. Mussey, 31 Cornhill, and at the door of the hall.

NOTICE.—PULL UP.—PULL UP, 5.—The members of the Marlboro Engine, No. 3, are reminded that their annual Supper takes place at the Tremont Hotel, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 6. Tickets may be had on application to the Committee of Arrangements. ENOCH J. TITCOMB, CHARLES A. SOMERBY } Committee. ABEL S. LEWIS.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—The remaining five lectures of the course will be given by Rev. John Pierpont, in course of these lectures, the subjects of Education and Legislation will be elucidated according to phrenological principles. There will be a lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock. The price of tickets for the course has been reduced to one dollar—single, 25 cents.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

MARRIED.—In this city, last evening, (Wednesday) by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Jerome Boies to Rachel Elizabeth Hazelton. On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Lothrop, Augustus Willard Sheafe Esq. to Lucy C. daughter of Henry Sheafe Esq., all of Boston. On Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Lowell, George Jennison to Sarah T. Farmer, both of this city.

DIED.—In this city, on Wednesday morning, James M. Smith, only child of J. L. Moffat, 6 mos. On Tuesday last, Oliver Shepley Jr. 25, formerly of Groton. On Monday evening, Nancy White, 26. In Newton, on the 4th inst, Jonas Stone, 85. In Cohasset, on Wednesday, very suddenly, Peter Stephen, 17, this city, 23. In Portland, N. H. Hon. Ebenezer L. Hall, 74. In Knoxville, Tenn, Jan. 11, Rev. Stephen Foster, a native of Andover, Mass. 36. In Augusta, Ga. 25th ult, of pulmonary affection, Jacob Chapin Esq. of Taunton, Mass. 40. In Fennels, Wm M. Russell, of the firm of Wm M. Russell & Co. of Mobile, late of Boston.

IMPORTATIONS. MANSANILLA—Brig Nerens—56 logs mahogany—27 do cedar—25 tons stic—3 boxes sugar—5 hds, 2 bbls honey—10,223 bbls palm leaf.

SHIP-NEWS—1833.

PORT OF BOSTON—FEBRUARY 5, 1833.

ARRIVED.

Sch Mechanic, High, Marblehead.

CLEARED.

Frig Susan, Curtis, Belize, Honduras, by Henry Curtis; schs Montezuma, Crowder, by John C. Volney, Bowen, Philad; Tremont, Stetson, N York; J. S. Olin, Manton, Seaboard.

At Provincetown 2d inst, brig Planat, Crosby, Sarinam, for Boston, rocky, and lost bowsprit &c; sch Rochester, New York, for do.

At Aux Cayes about 24th ult, brig Levant, for Boston same day; sch George, hence, Sch Teazer, for Marblehead, sailed 5 days before.

Sailed from Pernambuco, Dec 10, Gibraltar, hence, for Bahia.

At Montevideo Dec 10, Harp, Welch, from Terragona diag; Ceres, Devereux, hence, via Cape de Verdes, do; Brutus, Rio Janeiro do.

At Santa Martha, no date, a brig for Boston, (probably Alvar) wtg cargo.

At Mayaguez, about Jan 18, America, wtg cargo; Union, loading.

At St. Johns, PR. 18th ult, Colma, Larcom, and Freedom, Roundy, Salem; Messager, Lunenburg, hence, in quar, said to have struck on Anagada reef; Childs Harold, Richmond.

SPOKEN.

Oct 12, Ilette, of Salem, 20 bbls s, 5 do rw. Nov 1, Triton, of Plymouth, 150 s, and 63 w.

SALEM, Feb 4—cleared brig Belvidere, Knapp, Africa.

BRISTOL, Feb 4—sailed sch Rising Stars, Munro, Havana.

NEW HARBOR, Jan 25—arr Hudson, Green, East Cape, with 2700 bbls.

NEW LONDON, Feb 2—arr John & Edward, Bailey, East Cape, 2460 bbls. Passenger, Capt Taber, late of the Triton, of Plymouth, sick.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 2—arr brig Julia, Roberts, Rio Salado; sch Faithful, Norris, Aux Cayes.

Cleared Lotus, Nashville, and Mary Averil, New Orleans; Ann Wayne, Longcope, St. John; Gen Trotter, St. Croix; Freeman, St. Domingo; Adelaide, Baker, Trinidad; Susan, Pernambuco; schs Eleanor, Jacmel; Compliance, Hardy, Boston.

3d—arr brig Emerald, Stow, Havana; Ariel, Watson, Matanzas.

Cleared ship Ocean, Tenney, Londonderry; brig Chanticleer, Port au Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 2—arr brig Andes, Bangs, Pernambuco.

Cleared brig Sylph, Atkins, Boston.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb 2—arr brig Wm Price, Smith, Montevideo Dec 10; Indus, Baker, St. Johns, PR; Colombo, Smith, N Orleans, with loss of foremast, jib &c, having been thrown on her beam ends, 14th, and 2 ft water in the hold; Oswego, N Orleans.

Old John Alexander, Berry, Port Allegre; Drusilla, Port au Prince.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan 21—arr brig Eliza & Susan, Dyer, Cuba.

22d—brig Charles, Snow, Martinique; sch Edw O'Brien, N Orl; for Richmond, dismantled.

Cld brig Fisher, Jackson, Liverpool.

Cld—cleared brig Rinaldo, Wing, Dominico; sch Plymouth Rock, Miragoune.

25th—arr sch Grecian, Stubbs, St Thomas. Cld sch Magnolia, Baltimore.

26th—arr Patriot, Dominico; Solon, Guadaloupe; sch, Fort to Rico.

Cld brig Mercator, Hibbert, St Domingo; brig Alcantara, Guadaloupe; Pilgrim, St Thomas.

27th—cleared sch Geo Harris, St Domingo.

CHARLESTON, Jan 26—cleared ship Rinaldo, Sampson, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Jan 26—arr Catherine, N Orl; Pembroke, P Ro.

Do Dunlap, Startevant, W Indies.

MOBILE, Jan 17—arr brig Rival, Stone, Cadiz; Heber, Couthouy, Boston.

Cleared ship Congress, Holmes, Boston.

Cleared ship John Jay, Glover, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 16—arr bark Bohemia, Perkins, Havana; sch Hiram, Boston.

CASTLE SOAP, CANDLES, &c.—200 boxes and cases Castle—250 do do Soap—150 do do Olive—1000 do No. 1 and Shipping—500 do new Mould, Candles—20 bbls Neat's Foot Oil. For sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No. 15 South Market street.

NEW BOOKS.—The Cruise of the Potomac round the world, during the years 1831 & 32—with engravings. China and the English, or the Character and Manners of the Chinese—written for Abbott's Fireside Series—for sale by JENKINS & CO. MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.

JENKINS'S PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.—J. G. WYMAN has received a small invoice of the above named Stock Stocks. Gentlemen wishing the article can be supplied by calling immediately—71 Washington st. opposite the Post office.

LADIES' FRENCH TASSELS.—J. G. WYMAN has received a small invoice of the above named Tassels, direct from Paris, of one Ladies' Hat and Waist Tassels, direct from Paris, of various colors and rich and beautiful styles. 71 Washington street.

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, No. 10 Congress st. will make to order, if called for soon, a few pieces of Cloth, well adapted for suits, in the most fashionable manner, for \$20.

SELF DEFENCE.—C. F. OTTIGNON respectfully informs the gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms over No. 101 Washington street, directly opposite the Marlborough Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Hudson, for the purpose of teaching the art of SELF DEFENCE.

Invalids and persons of sedentary habits will find this one of the best of Gymnastic Exercises, as it helps to expand the chest and strengthen the lungs.

The science of SELF DEFENCE, is important for all to know, and the exercise of it is recommended by the most eminent Physicians, as conducive to the health of all who practice it.

Gentlemen wishing to take private lessons can be recommended at the room.

ep1w—603w—412

F. S. DURVAGE, TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES, AND DRAWING.

No. 140 Washington street, next door to Fenelon's.

Translations, Copying and any kind of Drafting attended to with accuracy and despatch.

cop3w—2aw4w J24

SURTOITS, OVERCOATS, WRAPPERS & CLOAKS.—and double breasted Vests, for sale at 31 Dock square by

Garments made to measure in the best manner.

Also—constantly for sale Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

d13

REMOVAL.—DELANO & WHITNEY have removed from South Market street, No. 55, to 56 Chatham street, and have a large stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, DYEING DRUGS and WINDOW GLASS, on the most favorable terms.

ec12w—537

LIQUORICE PASTE.—A few cases of superior quality, in small rolls (about one quarter the usual size) very convenient for retailing, for sale by

J26—603w F. S. & C. NARRUTH, 4 Long wharf

TO LET.—The large and convenient dwelling house, situated No. 1 Washington place, late the residence of Robt. Williams, Esq. deceased, with convenient stable, &c., attached. Apply to HORACE WILLIAMS, No. 8 Joy's Buildings.

sc12w

TO LET. Store No. 15 Water street. Inquire THOMAS HAMMOND, Jr., next door above.

tsu37

JOSEPH PIERCE has taken into partnership Mr. DANIEL BINGHAM. The business will be transacted under the firm of JOSEPH PIERCE & CO. at No. 24 Broad street.

saw3w5 J8

RUBBERS—RUBBERS.—4000 prs Men's and Women's large size and fine figured Rubber Shoes—a superior lot, just received and will be sold low, by E. C. HARRIS, No. 6 Broad st.

sc12w—602w15 J24

THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.—consisting of the most popular Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants &c.—old and new. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street.

ts—74

WORK SHOP.—To let, a work shop, suitable for a Painter, or any mechanical business, centrally situated corner of Milk and Adams streets, CH. BRUNSWICK, New England and New York Law Register for 1835.

J29—1w MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133, Washington st.

REGISTERS FOR 1835.—The Massachusetts Register and United States Calendar for 1835.

Also—New England and New York Law Register for 1835.

The New Hampshire Register for 1835—for sale by J29—1w MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133, Washington st.

LAW REGISTER.—The New England and New York Law Register for 1835—containing an Almanac, descriptions of the Courts, and the times of their sessions, names of the Judges, counsellors and attorneys at law, sheriffs and other law officers &c. &c. For sale by J. H. HAYWARD, 133 Washington street.

For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Constantly for sale by JOHN MARSH, 64 Washington st. Account Books of all the usual patterns, made of fine linen paper, and bound in the most approved style. Also, Account Books for the Grocer, Druggist, and other trades, and for Schools, of every description, at the lowest prices.

o 11

GENTLEMEN in want of good articles adapted to the present or approaching season, will do well to call at No. 20 Congress street, and examine some splendid Cloths, Cassimeres and fancy Vestings, just received.

Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing.

oc20 N. P. SNELLING

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Vol. 10, No. 1.—The Lady's Book, containing a variety of original and selected Literary Compositions—embellished with engravings, and with beautiful illustrations of the prevailing fashions—Also various patterns for ornamental embroidery, &c. &c. Just received by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, Agents for the work.

J29 2w

PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND FRUIT PAINTING.—REUBEN ROWLEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that he continues to paint Portraits, Miniatures, and Fruit Pieces, of various sizes and prices. Gentlemen and ladies are respectfully invited to call at his rooms in Pearl Place, No. 11, and examine his specimens. His exhibition room will be open all hours of the day, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M.

tf o 4

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—For sale by JOHN MARSH, 64 Washington st. a large assortment of Fine Fancy Stationery, London Annals, &c. fresh imported.

Also, all the American Annals, books in rich bindings, and all the popular works of the day. Also, various works, &c. &c.—adapted for Christmas and New Year Presents.

Catalogues of the variety to be had as above, at 64 Washington st.

3w—d23

JUST RECEIVED. at N. P. SNELLING'S, a prime assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspender, Umbrellas, and Handkerchiefs of all kinds. Tailors' Chalk and Tape Measures constantly on hand by wholesale or retail, at No. 10 Congress street, 3 doors from State street.

o20

FRENCH COTTON FLANNELS.—For sale by S. S. LYNDE Pemberton Hill

WILLIAM H. ROGERS' Imperial Stock Manufactory. No. 6 Joy's Buildings.

may 17

SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1835.—For sale by JOHN MARSH, most of the London Annals for 1835—among which are

The Oriental Annual, with numerous plates, in rich and splendid bindings—Keepsake—Pictureque do do—English do do—Landscape do do—Biblical do do—Geographical do do—Friendship's Offering do do—Amulet do do—Gem do do—Forget-Me-Not do do—Christmas do do—do do.

American Annals and Books in rich bindings, adapted for Holiday Presents, viz:

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir—Religious Souvenir—Christian Year—Old Volume—Scrap Book—Christmas Box—Auction's Gift—The Pearl—Parlor Library—Written Young Ladies' Book—Young Man's Book—Young Man's Guide—Youth's Sketch Book—Daughter's Own Book—Youth's Keepsake—Parley's every day Book—The Premium—Children's Museum—Hemans' Poems, &c. &c.

ist d10

WANTED.—A young man as servant in a private family

Also—a coachman in a private family

Also—a man to look in a boarding house

Also—a waiter in a hotel

Also—a man to work in a mill

Also—a young man in a dry goods store

Also—boys to learn trades of different kinds

Also—boys to learn in families—for the above situations apply at 14 Milk st.

ep1st f4

WANTED.—A young man servant in a family.

Also—a man to look in a boarding house

Also—a waiter in a hotel

Also—a man to work in a mill

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ep1st f4

"STEAM PACKET PORTLAND."

In answer to inquiries from many individuals in various parts of the country as to the time the new steam packet "Portland" will be ready to commence her trips between this place and Boston, her size, &c. &c.—the Directors of the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company, with pleasure reply—that the "Portland" will be launched in April, will commence her trips in June next, will be about 450 tons burthen, will make three trips per week; and that she will be as perfect as the best materials and workmen can make her.

The Directors further announce, that they have determined to procure a suitable boat on this line early in the spring, to accommodate the public until the "Portland" shall be completed.

JAMES C. CHURCHILL, Director.

SAMUEL PORTER, Director.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Director.

Portland, January 8, 1835. ep3m—412

FOR HAVANA.

The superior coppered brig MARIA THERESA, Ois Taylor master, will sail for Havana on the 23d inst. For freight or passage apply to MARK H. L. K. 55 Central wharf. istc

jan14

FOR ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

Schr SOPHIA, Capt. Brit, at T wharf, will sail on Saturday—for freight or passage apply to the captain on board.

4—15

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The Packet SGR. ELIZABETH, Capt. Eldridge, will sail on or before Saturday, the 23d inst. For freight or passage apply to DANIEL BRIDGE, or No 30 Commercial st. it feb 3

FOR BELFAST.

The schr PARAGON, W. H. Sturtevant, master, will sail as above—for freight or passage, apply to SETH E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street, or to the master on board, at the Eastern Packet Pier.

sc12w

FREIGHT TO AND FROM NEW YORK.—800 barrels may be had to and from New York—apply at No 15 South Market st. 315 16

PLEASURE BOATS FOR SALE.

For sale, four Pleasure Boats, viz—the ABELLI, NO. 24 feet keel—the WATER WITCH, 13 feet keel, and the PAUL JONES, 17 feet keel—being first rate boats.

Also—the beautiful full sailing copper fastened Pleasure Boat TEAZER, 26 feet keel—being in every respect as fast a sailing and as good a boat as there is in the harbor. Either of the above boats may be had by applying to the Graving Ways of the Boston Dock, or to RICE, Sea street.

J23 cop15—copost

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled:

THE PETITION OF ABIAH GOODRIDGE and associates, humbly shews, that great public advantages will be derived from the construction of a railroad from Sweet's wharf in Charlestown, running northerly of the Warren bridge in a westerly direction until it shall reach the Lowell railroad on the new made land in East Cambridge, to be located according to a plan accompanying this petition—That the waters below Charles River bridge, where said proposed railroad will terminate, are deep and commodious for vessels of the largest size loaded with heavy goods and merchandise destined for northern consumption, can with great convenience discharge their cargoes at the wharves below said Charles River bridge—That the goods and merchandise, destined for northern consumption, as well as such as iron, coal, salt, and other goods, before being better accommodated, and will with greater facility reach their destination by the proposed route, than by any channel of communication now provided. Your petitioners pray for liberty to substitute this petition for one heretofore presented by them to the Hon. House of Representatives on the 24th day of January, 1835. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that they may be allowed and authorized, for the reasons above stated, to construct said railroad, according to the plan aforesaid, and be authorized to hold real estate to the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

ABIAH GOODRIDGE and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In House of Representatives, February 3d, 1835.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Petitioners cause an amended copy of their Petition, with the order thereon, to be served on the Clerks of the Towns of Charlestown and Cambridge, and the Clerks of the Proprietors of Canal Bridge and Warren Bridge, and the Clerk of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation, and be published four times in the Morning Post and the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, two papers published in Boston, and twice in the Bunker Hill Aurora, a paper published in Charlestown, said service to be eight days, and the last publication two days at least before the 17th of February, that all persons interested may then appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

In Senate, Feb. 5th, 1835, Read and Concurred.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

A True Copy. Attest. CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

FROM 1000 TO 10,000 DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas during the eighteen months practice of the subscriber on the Thomsonian principle, at his Infirmary for healing the sick in Harvard street in Boston, under the patronage of Dr. Samuel Thomson, the Father of said system, and of the twenty years' acquaintance he has had with the same, he has had several hundred cases of disease under his care, of that character which mankind are generally afflicted with—the patient being of all ages, from the infant to the aged man—said portion of whom have been cured, and generally all benefited—not one having died under his care at the Infirmary—and whereas the foregoing facts ought of themselves alone, in all free, inquiring minds, completely to establish the superior efficacy of the botanical remedies of Dr. Samuel Thomson, and the progress and extent of this system, which is fast spreading over the United States; which facts have constrained many of the leading members of the Faculty, among whom are the venerable and scientific Doctors Waterhouse and Ingalls, to unite in the expression of prejudice, and bear honorable testimony in favor of this practice.

NOW, THEREFORE, the subscriber hereby proposes and offers to the government of the Massachusetts General Hospital, or to any other medical institution established in Massachusetts, under the superintendence of the Hon. Young Men's Guide, &c. Contents—Young Men—Our Moral Creed—Physiological Vice—Dosing—Fifty Years Ago—Confectionary—Remarks on Dress, No 2—Influence of Mothers—Education of the Stomach—Suggestions for February—Pneumology—The Temperance Cause—Jury—Quackery—The Young Men of Troy—Street Singing—Society of Mothers—Anti-gambling Society—Anti-slavery Society—Books and Periodicals.

35

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS.

WILLIAM BARRY, No. 34 Washington street, manu- factures and keeps constantly on hand—

Gentlemen's superlative Castor Hats—Gentlemen's Beaver, and exclusive Patent of the Father of the System, which is not named to prejudice the public against any man—but only in justice to the Father of the Thomsonian system of medical practice. Benjamin and Jesse Thompson are merely agents of Dr. Samuel Thomson—the same as myself. saw3w—f6

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.

EXHIBITION OF GREENOUGH'S NEW MARBLE GROUP.

At Amory Hall, corner of West and Washington street.

The public is respectfully informed that this interesting Exhibition will continue open for a few days more to accommodate those who are obliged to be absent from the city, visiting it. The price of Season tickets is therefore reduced to 25 cents. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Room well warmed, and lighted by gas in the evening.

Admission by season ticket 25 cents. f 6

LOST, at EAST BOSTON.—A Waller, containing \$1 between 17 and 18 dollars—3 five dollar bills, and one dollar, and the remainder in change—whosoever will return the same at JOHN PIERCE'S store, will receive a liberal reward.

34

MONEY LOST.—A ten dollar bill was dropped in Elm street yesterday afternoon, and picked up by a Cartman. A suitable reward will be given for the same, delivered at SMITH'S Provision Store, Elm Street City Market.

feb 6 34

PICKED UP ADRIFT. off Cape Elizabeth, the 2d inst., a Yawl Boat, with the name "Enoch Lincoln" on her stern, with oars, sail, rudder, &c. The owner can obtain the same by applying to HIRAM TREAT, master of the schr Wernau, or to S. E. BENSON, 42 Commercial street, by paying charges.

feb 6

BARK.—17 cords Bark, of superior quality, just received and for sale by SETH E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street.

feb 6

DOGS.—The owners, and those who harbor Dogs, are hereby notified, that their licenses expired on the 1st inst. The ordinance requires that they should be renewed monthly.

34

A CARD.—The subscriber has received on consignment, a genuine and fair Shaw's. The peculiar delicacy of fabric and the style of the article, are such as to attract and excite notice. It may be seen at 93 Washington street, (up stairs).

E. K. WHITTAKER.

feb 6 2w15

6000 LBS AFRICAN CAYENNE.—0000 do from Gro. Bayberry Bark just received and for sale at GEYER'S Apothecary store, 104 Hanover, junction of Salem st.

tf—f4

TREMONT THEATRE.

5th night of the engagement of Mademoiselle CELESTE.

THIS EVENING, Feb 6,

Will be presented the new grand melodramatic romance, entitled

WIZARD SKIFF!

Or The Toughest Pirate Boy.

ALEXA (Greek Girl) Mademoiselle CELESTE

ALEXA (captain of the ship) Mr. F. S. Hill, called

ACATHA (a wandering Zingaro)

Written expressly for her extraordinary and unique talents, and performed by her in Europe upwards of 200 nights.

After which, the laughable comedy of

33 JOHN STREET.

To which will be added, the celebrated

DANSE DES FOLIES.

By Mde Celeste.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE RENDEZVOUS.

By Mde Celeste.

12 Doors, 1st and 2d Tiers of Boxes \$1. Third Tier of Boxes 75 cents. Pit 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

4 Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance commences at 6 1/2 o'clock.

ep12w

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested according to law is

\$300,000,

that they continue to insure on Marine risks, against the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

JOHN R. SIMPSON, President.

JOHN STEVENS, Secretary. istc my 3

NORTON & COOLEY,

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

MILFORD P. NORTON, BANGOR, MAINE.

REFER TO Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., } CHANDLER & HOWARD, } BOSTON.

C. G. & F. C. Loring, Esqrs, } ep1w—law15

ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.—CASIMIRO DE OAS- PETILLO and JOHN O'KELLY, having united their establishments in St. John's, P. R. will transact Commission Business under the firm of CAPETILLO & O'KELLY. Reference—Messrs B. C. CLARK & Co. Boston. MOLLEY & OPPENHEIMER, New York. LAWSON & BRICE, Baltimore.

Porto Rico, Nov 1, 1834. ist—J5

NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day taken his Brother Mr. SUMNER FLAGG, as a partner, the business of the concern will in future be conducted under the firm of JOHN G. FLAGG & CO. All persons indebted to the subscriber and those having demands against him are requested to present the same for immediate settlement.

JOHN G. FLAGG, Boston, Feb 2, 1835. ep12w—feb 5

COMPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm of TUTTLE & PRUDEN, for packing Dry Fruit and Cooperage, at No 32 Commercial wharf, corner of the arch.

JESSEE TUTTLE, ISRAEL R. PRUDEN.

Feb 3, 1835—cop1w

NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day admitted Mr. CHARLES G. NAZZO as a partner in his establishment, the business hitherto conducted by him will in future be carried on under the name of B. C. CLARK & Co. Boston.

Boston, January 1, 1835. ist B. C. CLARK.

THE FAMILY MINISTREL.—A Repository of Music and Poetry. This publication is printed in elegant style, on superior paper, in the quarto form, and paper binding, and is published in colored covers for those who may desire it; published on the first and fifteenth of every month.—From two to four pages of each number are occupied with new or original Music, by distinguished composers, arranged for two or more voices, arranged for the Piano-forte, Organ, or other instruments, and adapted (with appropriate words) to the parlour, the school room, or the church. The remaining five or six pages of each number are occupied with new or original Music, by distinguished composers, arranged for two or more voices, arranged for the Piano-forte, Organ, or other instruments, and adapted (with appropriate words) to the parlour, the school room, or the church. The remaining five or six pages of each number are occupied with new or original Music, by distinguished composers, arranged for two or more voices, arranged for the Piano-forte, Organ, or other instruments, and adapted (with appropriate words) to the parlour, the school room, or the church.

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